PHILIPPINES TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP
JUNE 20 – 21, 2007

PROCEEDINGS
AUGUST 2007

PREPARED BY ENTERPRISEWORKS/VITA
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Welcome Participants !!!
TRANSLINK WORKSHOP IN THE PHILS.
Hosted by EnterpriseWorks/VITA
TRANSLINKS Linking Natural Resources Economic Growth and Good Governance
USAID
JUNE 20 - 21, 2007
INNOTECH, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

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PHILIPPINES TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS PREPARED BY ENTERPRISEWORKS/VITA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnterpriseWorks/VITA hosted *"Translinks: Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance Workshop"* on June 20-21, 2007 at Innotech in Quezon City, Philippines. Translinks is a USAID-funded program under a Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement and runs from 2007 through 2011. It is implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in partnership with the Earth Institute's Center for Environmental Research and Conservation at Columbia University, EnterpriseWorks/VITA, Forest Trends, and the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin. The workshop hosted 40 people including a participant from USAID Philippines, five participants from the national government, three from local government, 22 from local NGOs and foundations, two from people's organizations, six from international NGOs, and one each from the private sector and academia. **The workshop agenda and participants' list can be respectively found in Annexes A and B.**

The workshop aimed to:

- Introduce the Nature, Wealth, and Power (NWP) approach and facilitate an exchange of organizational expertise in each of the three areas to better inform planning of projects and implementation of activities.
- Explore how the NWP approach can inform programs anticipated under the Philippines Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) National Strategy and document the CBFM National Strategy as a case study for greater Translinks learning.
- Exchange experiences from other countries on how the NWP approach is currently used and how it may be more effectively integrated into projects in which the participants are involved (including the Philippines and other parts of Asia).

Mr. Oliver Agoncillo of USAID/Philippines delivered the keynote and opening remarks.

The first day of the workshop was dedicated to understanding the NWP approach, its application within various projects in Asia, and how it could be contextualized in the Philippines using the CBFM Strategic Plan. Ann Koontz of EnterpriseWorks/Vita (EWV) presented the NWP approach, followed by case study presentations from Riak Bumi (Indonesia), NATRIPAL (Philippines), Wildlife Conservation Society (Cambodia) and Enterprise Works/VITA (Nepal and Philippines). Next, Doming Bacalla, Chief of Community Forestry Management of the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), presented the CBFM Strategic Plan to showcase NWP in the Philippine setting. Breakout sessions followed, during which participants identified the existing services in CBFM using the NWP framework. **Copies of all the workshop presentations are found on the proceedings' CD.**

The first day's case studies show common advantages of having an integrated adoption of NWP objectives in their different programs. All of these organizations allotted long-term investment at sites with multi-dimensional NWP interventions. Achieving impacts of sustainable resource management, economic growth and good governance require long periods of time. The impacts have come from the integrated NWP strategies rather than from individual component interventions. Several themes did emerge across the presentations:

- **The role of external, formal standards for products and services in galvanizing capacity building at the local level and interest in conservation activities.** Projects that pursued organic certifications, BIOcert, and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification noted an unexpected outcome beyond marketing. The "standards" programs became an effective way to increase overall group capacity to work on activities beyond economic activities (i.e. monitoring, conservation). The external and formal standards also gave the communities greater pride in conserving the resources as they felt they were being recognized for achieving some of the highest worldwide standards.

- **Interventions using economic incentives must be combined with resource restrictions and controls that build from local enforcement.** Steps were taken in each case to promote environmental protection interventions while supporting enterprise development. For example, hunting is prohibited to protect wildlife value for ecotourism in Cambodia case; forest protection is stressed to sustain hives and increase value of honey in Indonesia and Philippines cases; and rotational harvesting controls are enforced by the communities to maintain sustainable harvesting of NTFPs in Nepal.

- **Creating sufficient economic incentives to engage communities in conservation is multi-dimensional and looking at dollars earned per person/community without the complete site context is misleading. Projects cannot ignore the major livelihood strategies of the rural poor.** The incomes communities gained from their enterprises (tourism, honey, NTFPs,) provide important *alternative* sources of livelihood. In Cambodia, the $20/month from the ecotourism is already considered a good wage. In Indonesia, honey production could be done when seasonal fishing income is low. In Nepal, income from NTFP sales is often the only cash income available to families who practice subsistence agriculture. Small amounts of cash $15-20 annually from seasonal NTFP collection have to be put in the context of families whose annual income may be only about $60. Therefore, when assessing what will provide an adequate incentive structure so that rural communities can practice conservation, the opportunity cost, other available income generating options, relative income levels, and seasonal income factors need to be considered. Other income generating options that are familiar to communities in these cases, and in the vast majority of poor rural areas, come down to agricultural expansion (both cultivated crops and livestock) and out migration for seasonal or permanent labor, usually to urban areas. All the case studies articulated this at some level, but working on agriculture or out migration was not an explicit intervention, at least in the initial design of projects. Conservation projects that seek to balance NWP objectives could be more effective if this aspect was considered more explicitly in project design and implementation.

- **Time must be budgeted in projects to build trust and resolve conflicts. Trying to bypass, minimize, or short cut this step will undermine most other interventions. From trust building, then groups can come together to expand project outreach.** All case study sites were either coming out of intense conflict situations (Cambodia, Nepal, and Indonesia) or had ongoing conflict over tenure/resource access. All the projects addressed this dynamic by implementing trust building activities among previously distrusting stakeholders and using local leaders and institutions for conflict resolution.

Federating groups and building capacity for self governance and environmental enforcement is effective. The experiences in Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines show that a good way to expand outreach of participants and to scale-up benefits is through federations and associations of community members. When federations are implementing the programs (building on strengths of local associations), the experience is that locally enforced regulations often make the projects successful. Self-governance and internal control are a powerful means to manage the enterprises and achieve the environmental objectives.

The second day explored how Translinks could provide tools and resources for existing NWP work across various sectors. The proceedings started with plenary discussion on the synthesis of the breakout groups and identified the available resources that could be shared among participants (see Annex C). To further understand how Translinks could work in the Philippines, participants discussed how programs could contribute to the NWP approach and agreed upon action points to integrate learning. Presentations in a panel format were made by:

- Ernie Guiang, Development Alternative, Inc. (DAI), on Linking Forestlands Management with Economic Growth and Governance (Eco Governance Program funded by USAID);
- Eric D. Buduan, Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc (PTFCF),on Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance;
- Peachy Ongleo-Magbanua, NTFP Exchange Programme, on Conservation and NTFP Enterprise Development in South and Southeast Asia;
- Gordon Bernard Ignacio, GTZ, on their Environment and Rural Development Program;
- Dr. Perry Ong, University of the Philippines, on The Institute of Biology, UP Diliman: Its Role in the NWP framework;
- Ruby B. Salutan, Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF), on Cebu Furniture Export Industry; and
- Mario Bulusan, Cagayan CBFM Federation (UCMSEED), on The United Cagayanos Movement for Environment and Economic Development.

The panel had representation from donors, academia, people's organizations, NGOs, and the private sector. It was agreed that the workshop allowed multiple interactions across geographic areas, actors (private sector, government, NGOs, donors, etc.) and NWP expertise.

The workshop closed with subsets of the participants coming together to work on cases and field work to better integrate the NWP aspects discussed. Four meeting follow-up items in the NWP and Translinks context were discussed in detail in the concluding session, with subsets of the participants agreeing to continue collaborative learning and exchanges after the workshop. EnterpriseWorks/VITA will continue to share the progress of these efforts spawned from the workshop with the Translinks partnership over the next four years of the project. The areas of continued learning include:

Collaboration on Researching and Improving NWP Issues for the Rattan Sector
GTZ learned from this meeting that EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV) had already completed NWP and sector studies for the rattan sector in the Philippines. GTZ had planned to do a similar study, but instead now wants to build from the work already completed. They also were able to coordinate with the NTFP-TF and CFIF planned collaboration to improve linkages between

harvesters and the manufacturers. GTZ let the group know that they were therefore planning a meeting to further the work and collaboration in the rattan sector and EWV, NTFP-TF and CFIF also agreed to join and share their learning.

Broad-Based Interest to Participate in Translinks Learning on Payment for Ecosystem Services

Of the potential case studies currently planned under Translinks and presented by Dr. David Wilke, the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Study and workshops generated great interest among the participants. While a number of groups have interest or are exploring PES, the resources are not available in the Philippines to consolidate the level of learning on PES planned within the Translinks partnership. Dr. Wilke agreed to explore whether one of the planned PES meetings (referred to as Katoomba Workshops) could potentially be held in the Philippines or include a Philippines representative if not held in the Philippines. EWV also agreed that they would keep the participants updated on PES learning as it progresses. Given that such a diverse cross section of representatives was present at this Philippines Workshop; this interest offers an excellent opportunity to expand the Katoomba Workshops and PES learning outreach with very receptive organizations eager to work these into their programs.

Lessons on How to Disseminate Models on Effective Resource Use Planning at a Regional Level in the Philippines

In the Philippine context Regional Action Plans will need to be developed to achieve community forestry goals under current policies and laws. The presenters from Region 2 in the Philippines who are leaders in this area, agreed to help other regions learn about the processes they used and share drafts of regional actions plans they have developed, as well as share information on how effective collaborations were developed. A participant from another region noted that it would be wonderful not to have to start from scratch in each Region, but instead learn from the other Regions. The government representatives from Region 2, the peoples' organizations representing the CBFM program and EWV agreed to work to facilitate this learning, so that resource use and planning could be done more effectively throughout the Philippines.

Offer from Dr. Perry Ong, of University of the Philippines Los Banos, to Expand Biodiversity Research Sites.

Dr, Perry Ong explained that they are doing long-term biodiversity research at several sites around the Philippines. From the presentations he heard, he commented that it would be a tremendous benefit to include some of the sites where participants are working long-term, but where funding is not available to expand their work. EWV inquired if University graduate students are available to help get new sites started in data collection and do periodic monitoring and follow-up if the individual projects could find support for travel and expenses while the students are in the field. It was also noted that often times the NGOs concentrating on governance and livelihood are the weakest in scientific monitoring. EWV will follow-up with CBFM federations and Dr. Ong to see if a mutually beneficial collaboration could be initiated for late 2007, so that additional biodiversity monitoring and its related learning could be captured.

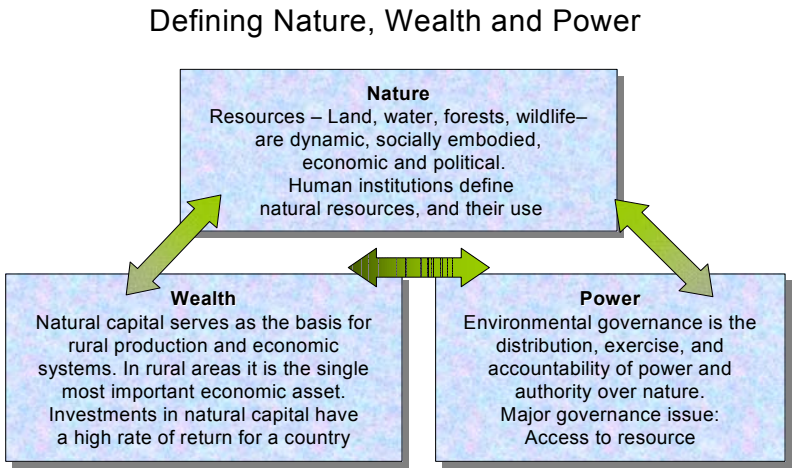
I. TRANSLINKS AND THE NATURE WEALTH AND POWER (NWP) APPROACH

The Translinks project (short for *Promoting Transformation: Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth, and Good Governance*) is designed to explore the relationships among good governance, poverty alleviation, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. The project builds on the Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP) framework that evolved out of the work led by Jon Anderson, then Natural Resource Policy Advisor with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Three presentations illuminated the application of this approach: First, Ann Koontz of EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV) presented the basic principles that guide the NWP framework; Dr. David Wilkie of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) presented the role of Translinks; and Ma. Cristina Guerrero concluded with a discussion of a project led by the Non-timber Forests Products – Task Force (NTFP-TF) and the Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF) that resulted from a FRAME workshop (Philippines, December 2005). The FRAME workshop presented a rattan study done using the NWP framework.

"The Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP) Framework"

-Presented by Ann Koontz, EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV)

The Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP) framework recognizes that the natural, economic, and governance dimensions of resources are critical to ensuring their sustainable management. NWP was developed through the leadership of Jon Anderson—Natural Resource Policy Advisor for USAID, EGAT—and facilitated by USAID Africa Bureau, Land Resources Management Team of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Bureau (EGAT), and IRG. It draws on 20 years of program experience in Africa to summarize nature, wealth and power elements in natural resources management. The framework summarizes various principles and action recommendations on the technical aspects, economics, and governance of natural resource management (see diagram taken from the NWP Primer distributed at the workshop).


Defining Nature, Wealth and Power
Nature
Resources – Land, water, forests, wildlife– are dynamic, socially embodied, economic and political. Human institutions define natural resources, and their use
Wealth
Natural capital serves as the basis for rural production and economic systems. In rural areas it is the single most important economic asset. Investments in natural capital have a high rate of return for a country
Power
Environmental governance is the distribution, exercise, and accountability of power and authority over nature. Major governance issue: Access to resource

The movement to integrate Nature, Wealth and Power dimensions in natural resource management has been growing for the last 15 years. There has been tremendous progress during this time in bridging understanding among groups and institutions responsible for NWP interventions. While it may not necessarily be called NWP, there are already many examples in strategies, project design, and implementation throughout Asia that similarly showcase the NWP framework. However, it is also recognized that there are still gaps in ensuring integration of the NWP dimensions in many of the current natural resource management interventions. There is a need for continued education and greater effectiveness in application to reach larger areas and numbers of people.

Each of the NWP components is guided by principles that help organize specific action recommendations. The principles are as follows:

Nature:

- Improve information and knowledge management systems
- Promote local land use planning and appropriate resource tenure systems
- Foster innovation, social learning, and adaptive management
- Build capacity and invest in human resources
- Promote cost-effective technical advisory and intermediary services

Wealth:

- Be strategic about the economics of natural resource management
- Strengthen markets and NRM market incentives
- Invest in rural organizations
- Create a framework for better NRM choices
- Assure that local resource managers have secure access to NRM means and benefits

Power:

- Strengthen environmental procedural rights for rural people
- Improve rural input into public decisions and policy
- Redistribute natural resource authority and functions
- Transfer powers, rights, and responsibilities to representative and accountable authorities
- Explore a minimum environmental standards approach
- Encourage checks and balances, pluralistic approaches, and conflict management

For each of these principles, specific action recommendations may be considered. For example, to *promote local land use planning and appropriate resource tenure systems* under Nature, the following action recommendations[*] could be implemented:

- Negotiate clearly defined, agreed on limits
- Recognize the need to partition use
- Promote participatory approaches that include gender components and all user groups

[*] The complete list of all action recommendations are found in "Nature, Wealth, and Power: Emerging Best Practice for Revitalizing Rural Africa", included in the conference kit.

- Make procedures simple, straightforward, and understandable
- Promote agriculture/NRM interaction and integration and the optimal use of growing space

The combination of principles and action offers a system structure for holistic management of natural resources. These items can be used as a summary reminder list when moving through a project cycle – conceptualize, design, plan, implement, analyze, adapt, communicate, and improve future work. They may also be used to learn about NWP elements that are less familiar to an individual or particular organization, and to identify other sources of expertise and integrate them into projects.

Promoting Transformations through Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance

-Presented by Dr. David Wilkie, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

As the Translinks Project builds on the NWP framework, it is therefore designed to continue the initial experience at the field level by exploring relationships among various tools in good governance, poverty alleviation, conservation, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Translinks is a USAID-funded program under a Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement and runs from 2007 through 2011. It is implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in partnership with the Earth Institute's Center for Environmental Research and Conservation at Columbia University, EnterpriseWorks/VITA, Forest Trends, and the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin. The key objectives of the program are as follows:

- Identify innovative solutions to integrating Nature, Wealth and Power
- Share best practices with others
- Exchange skills and experience across international and national partners

Translinks is designed to consolidate learning from a variety of development and conservation projects and produce tools and exchanges that help integrate various learning processes across the major themes of environment, economics, and governance when doing natural resource management.

To do this, Translinks synthesizes current cases and expertise and generates additional knowledge on the complex interactions among nature, wealth and power. Examples of learning topics within the Translinks program include:

- Human Rights in Resource Conservation (addressing tenure rights in utilization and management of natural resources)
- Practical Introduction to Payments for Ecosystems Services (compensating poor communities for their contribution to resource development and ecosystem management)
- Survey of Wildlife Friendly Enterprises (for the promotion of wildlife-friendly economic development)

- Introduction to natural resource enterprise development (community enterprises that are dependent on natural resources)

The Translinks project partners possess individual expertise in these issues which is shared across the partnership to produce Translinks-generated knowledge to support sustainable management of natural resources considering the NWP factors. WCS implements wildlife conservation in over 30 long term sites and has more than 300 projects. The Earth Institute has 12 millennium villages. Enterprise Works/VITA has programs on natural resource enterprises, agriculture, water & sanitation, and energy. Forest Trends leads the Katoomba process focusing on Ecosystem Marketplaces. The Land Tenure Center of University of Wisconsin Madison brings expertise in property rights and tenure. Thus, the Translinks partnership covers the major elements of the NWP framework.

For the Philippines, local organizations may access support from the Translinks Project (project runs until 2011) through EnterpriseWorks/VITA (the only Translinks partner working in the Philippines).

NTFP Raw and Semi-processed Materials Consolidation and Trading Concept

-Presented by Ma. Cristina S. Guerrero, Nontimber Forest Products Task Force (NTFP-TF)

In December 2005 a workshop was held in the Philippines to introduce the concepts, principles and procedures of the NWP framework as applied to the rattan sector. The rattan NWP case study, prepared by EnterpriseWorks/VITA, was presented at this workshop, sponsored by the USAID project, FRAME. A follow-up workshop was held in Washington, D.C. in October 2006. As a result of their participation in these NWP workshops, the Non-timber Forest Products Task Force (NTFP-TF) and Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF) developed a project to improve the supply chain in the Philippine furniture industry, one of the most important export industries in the country.

Highly regarded for their innovative use and combination of natural materials, Philippine furniture exporters need dependable supplies of raw materials (specialty woods and non-timber forest products, especially rattan). The industry, however, has been limited by dwindling supplies of forest materials.

Raw materials can be found in the upland and rural areas of the Philippines. However, the local communities that have access and rights to the natural resources often lack market information and connections to the end market's needs. This disconnect between the people who harvest the forest products and the end markets, reduces the price paid for raw materials and allows vast quantities of sub-standard materials to be rejected by manufacturers. These forest materials could provide income to forest communities in need of a sustainable source of livelihood if they were supplied to furniture manufacturers in a more efficient way that encourages selective harvesting of raw materials in demand by the manufacturers.

Based on the learning from the rattan sector NWP study and the opportunity to link up at the NWP workshops, the NTFP-TF and CFIF have developed a concept to develop a streamlined supply chain through shortened linkages between suppliers and manufacturers using responsible brokering. The partnership proposes an improved supply chain wherein NTFP-TF and its Custom Made Crafts Centre will facilitate the procurement and sale of these raw and intermediary materials and the CFIF will work to orient its members on how the purchase of sustainable forest products within the Philippines can become a reality.

The key intervention is the establishment of communication between manufacturers and harvesters. Currently, harvesters extract rattan and other forest products indiscriminately and high percentages of supplies delivered to manufacturers do not meet quality requirements. The manufacturers have no means to directly communicate the species, quality and quantities needed to the harvesters.

For manufacturers, this project would provide a reliable and guaranteed source of quality raw and intermediary materials. The objective is to establish a higher price point per unit of forest products harvested while reducing rejects rates at the manufacturing level. For communities, the proposed project would provide additional income and the opportunity to enhance their processing skills and institute sustainable harvesting practices. As a result, the project would provide the market long-term assurance of sustainably produced natural products.

The partnership (between NTFP-TF and CFIF) suggests the following strategies to implement the project:

1. The concept will be applied one company at a time (to gather learning and best practices); CFIF identifies exporters that are willing to work with communities and establish direct trading ties.
2. The needs of the market will be the basis of raw material harvesting; manufacturers will identify raw materials that they need and NTFP-TF will tap supplier groups that can match these needs.
3. Brokering operations to match suppliers and manufacturers will be institutionalized.
4. Identification of mid- and long-term potential for semi-processed products will be conducted.
5. The partnership will develop participatory monitoring and evaluation guidelines with criteria and indicators on sustainable harvest and management.

While the proposed project is still at the conceptual phase, the partnership has already identified possible challenges and how to meet them. The timeliness, volume, and efficiency of supply are a foremost concern. The stability of policies to allow regularity in the sale of raw materials and the investment to carry this through should also be in place. Amidst all these, the partnership hopes for the patience of all parties to see the project through and make this a win-win situation for the community groups, industry and conservation.

II. TRANSLINKS IN PRACTICE: CASE STUDIES OF EXISTING PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT THE NWP APPROACH

In the next portion of the workshop, participants presented four case studies of the NWP Framework in practice: honey production in Indonesia (Riak Bumi), honey production in the Philippines (Natripal), ecotourism in Cambodia, and enterprise-based biodiversity conservation in Nepal and the Philippines.

Forest Honey Development in Danau Sentarum for Local People's Income Generation & Wetlands Protection

-Presented by Valentinus Heri & Thomas Irawan, Riak Bumi Indonesia

Danau Sentarum National Park covers 132,000 *ha* and includes 55 villages, 23 of which produce forest honey. The total annual honey production of 25 tons achieves a dual objective: 1) an increase in the villagers' income, especially in the wet season when income from fishing is low, and 2) an incentive to protect the forest because wild honeybees can only produce honey if the villagers treat the habitat well.

Efforts to improve honey quality started in 1995 when Wetlands International introduced a new technique for honey harvesting to some villagers from Sentarum Lake who had attended a comparative study in Vietnam. Riak Bumi (a local NGO) has carried out the dissemination of the technique learned in Viet Nam since 2000. The results have been promising. Riak Bumi's Social Economic Monitoring in 2003 concluded that the quality of honey had improved and the prices had increased four times.

However, the volume produced at the quality that commands the increased price was only 1.5 tons per year, while most honey produced in the area still needed quality improvements and controls. Riak Bumi found that it could not inspect all forest honey produced and assure quality, nor can they buy all the honey recognized as good quality, because Riak Bumi does not have enough working capital.

In order to address these issues, Riak Bumi began certification as a means of regulating the market (and therefore encouraging people to produce good quality honey in order to sell their produce at a higher price). In 2005, through the cooperation of the Indonesia Forest Honey Network (JMHI) and the Non-timber Forests Products – Exchange Program (NTFP-EP), Riak Bumi began using the Internal Control System (ICS)—a quality control system developed by BIOCert—to certify farmer groups.

Riak Bumi certifies *Periau honey* using the Internal Control System (ICS) steps:

1. Step 1: Preparation
    a. Assessment- readiness of community
    b. ICS Training- exploring existing standard in community
    c. Formation of organization embryo- setting up standard and organization mechanism
    d. Mapping
    e. Internal Inspector Training

2. Step 2: Organization
    a. Formation of Sentarum Lake *Periau* Associations (APDS)
    b. Information Dissemination- promoting the association in other villages
    c. Training in New Techniques of Harvesting
    d. Practice New Harvesting Technique
    e. Training in Cooperative Union Management
    f. Internal Inspection Process
    g. External Inspection by BIOCert
    h. Product shipment
    i. Evaluation
    j. Organic certification by BIOCert

To achieve the objective of high-quality forest honey, the group agreed on certain internal quality standards. The following are their ”rules”:

- The whole comb cannot be taken, only the honey part.
- All equipment used to extract honey from the comb must be clean.
- Honey cannot be extracted from the comb by squeezing or pressing.
- Honey must be screened using 100 mesh screen.
- Honey cannot be mixed with any other substances, such as water or sugar.
- Fire cannot be made around a bees' habitat.
- Poison cannot be used to catch fish around area of a bees' habitat.

While Riak Bumi regards their project as successful in providing the group and their members with desired benefits (increased income and improved forest management), there remain challenges in the implementation of the project. Some lessons learned:

- Cultural Differences- As the enterprise developed relationships evolved from more emotion-based to functional relationships.
- Uniform application of "fair trade" requirement in purchasing honey from members appears to be awkward.
- Leadership of the groups is critical in overcoming the differences and tensions.
- The training materials for ICS are also useful for sub village and community business management.
- Application of ICS is useful for combining community business and community organization, not just for certification.

The group has used the NWP Framework to summarize continuing challenges. Under the Nature component, there are no local keepers to perform the forest patrolling and environmental protection. Under the Wealth component, they find the communities with very weak bargaining power in the market, which forestalls commanding a good price for their honey. Under the Power component, corruption of law enforcement and bribes are prevalent.

Pure, Wild Honey from the Last Frontier

-Presented by Ma. Cristina S. Guerrero, for NATRIPAL Philippines

Another case study for the production of honey comes from *Nagkakaisang Tribung Palawan* (NATRIPAL) in the Philippines. NATRIPAL is a member of the NTFP-Task Force and the largest indigenous peoples' federation in Palawan, Philippines. Its membership totals 70 local associations across the province-island and includes three major ethnic groups – Batak, Tagbanua, and Pala'wan. The Federation was founded in 1989 to advocate for the recognition of the indigenous peoples' ancestral lands and to protect access to natural resources. Today, its major programs are community organizing, livelihood security, resource management, and tenure security. One of their major projects is honey production.

NATRIPAL seeks to ensure the viability of honey producers as well as the sustainability of the supply. There is a great need to sustain consistent quality, since the supply from the forest may be erratic due to the seasonality of honey production. Their organization's methods include:

- Trainings and workshops on systematic harvesting
- Information dissemination campaigns (comics)
- Promotion of good manufacturing practices
- Technical assistance (including permit and policy reform support) and capacity building
- Infrastructure support for setting up processing facilities
- Establishment of linkages for working capital
- Marketing

The results of these interventions have been encouraging. NATRIPAL now enjoys improved honey quality (lower moisture content, no fermentation) and a 35% increase in the sales price. The community members used to earn P6,067 monthly incomes previously; now their salary averages P20,990 per month. Additionally, there has been an increase in the number of honey hunters who follow systematic harvesting and plastic system (before 4 villages, now 8 villages).

The lessons learned from NATRIPAL's experience:

1. Identify all problems in the value chain and work at addressing them with appropriate stakeholders / actors
2. Reward system by paying premium price on high quality produce; never bend on quality requirements
3. Better quality product is sought after by the consumer and has better marketability; be patient, quality pays off

4. Insist on financial controls, build financial management systems

Although successful, NATRIPAL faces persistent challenges on the sustainability of their enterprise. The organization lacks sufficient working capital, appropriate business systems, processing facilities, and technical personnel. They also need to improve their packaging and marketing and ensure that they have sufficient licenses and permits.

Despite the challenges, NATRIPAL continues to offer a valuable service to the community and grow as an organization. In the coming years, NATRIPAL plans to further promote and improve its honey production. The organization will conduct more intensive campaigns to expand supplier groups. With increased production, NATRIPAL would like to diversify its products to include cream honey, vinegar, wine, and candles. Processing (physical) facilities have to be expanded. Needless to say, the federation aims for business viability while keeping the resource base sustainable. Honey hunting procedures will also be documented to assist in conserving and expanding the bee habitat. Through Translinks, NATRIPAL hopes to share the lessons learned with others.

Tmatboey Community-based Ecotourism Project

-Presented by Tom Clements, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia

The Wildlife Conservation Society is helping a community in the Northern Plains of Cambodia develop an ecotourism project, "Tmatboey Ibis Tourism**."** The main attractions of the eco-tour are the Nesting White-shouldered Ibis (only known site in mainland Asia) and the Giant Ibis. These are among the rarest bird species in the world, and international birdwatchers are highly attracted to the site. The area is accessible and only four hours from Siem Reap.

The project differs from traditional tourism as it ensures the conservation of natural resources (especially the birds) while benefiting the local community. The local people, through an elected village committee, participate in the management of the tourism site. The community earns from the tourism revenues, including entrance fees and a $30 donation paid by the watchers upon seeing a bird. Additionally, individual families earn from selling food and drinks, and tour guide and transport services.

The community agrees to enforce certain rules to conserve the site. All villagers sign up for a "no-hunting" policy with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the protected area (PA). The community agrees to a "land-use plan" with the government, which includes the core-protected areas for the birds. As these policies are made to maintain the habitat of the birds and therefore the attraction of eco-tourists, the tourism benefits are contingent upon maintenance of these agreements. To support the livelihood of the people in observance of the "no-hunting" policy, agricultural assistance is provided to keep them within the agreed land-use zones.

The project has been successful so far in balancing the tourism objectives with conservation goals. WCS recorded a 12-35% annual growth rate in the number of tourists visiting the area. Also, tourists are staying longer and visiting more sites. While enjoying these economic benefits, the wildlife has also been increasing. The White-shouldered Ibis population has improved from a

pair in 2002 to four in 2006 while the Giant Ibis population has stabilised to 5 pairs. This improvement resulted from strict implementation of the no-hunting agreement and the villagers' increased awareness of the importance of these key species. The 'pride' associated with having foreigners visit and sleep in their village is also a powerful educational tool for the local people. Given this milestone at this stage of the project, WCS has already seen the potential of replicating this model at other sites (e.g. Vulture Restaurants, White-Winged Wood Duck).

In addition to the apparent wealth and nature objectives achieved at the Tmatboey Ibis Tourism Site, development of local communities has also been enhanced through increases in local capacity and self-governance. Community funds raised from the ecotourism revenue are used for communal construction projects that benefit the entire village. As the number of tourists has increased over the last few years, the capacity of the local people to participate in the management of the project has likewise improved.

While the project has demonstrated that ecotourism and conservation can be implemented at the same time, it still faces several challenges. In exchange for the current tourism benefits, villagers have given up hunting key species, but not land conversion to agriculture. Cultivation areas increase by 50 to 100 hectares per year. People see ecotourism benefits as an addition to their current income rather than a substitute. This results partially because project gains had been mainly communal (until 2006) rather than individual. A big challenge is to generate potential incomes for each family so as to allow them to make a "livelihood switch" to ecotourism. While this happens, the project can work on improving its conservation intervention. The project intends to develop community-based wildlife management (patrolling, wildlife monitoring, set-aside land) that will be funded by tourism income. With these future plans, the present challenge now is to enhance the local management capacity of the people.

Enterprise Based Biodiversity Conservation

-Presented by Ann Koontz and Martin Talento, EWV Philippines

EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV) implements an enterprise-based conservation program that is designed for community forestry programs in Nepal and the Philippines. The forestry sectors in these areas have hundreds and often thousands of small groups (20 to100 members) implementing community-based forest management. One of the major issues in most community forestry programs worldwide has been how to support the vast numbers of small groups in achieving effective forest management. The challenge now is to go beyond group-by-group assistance and scale up and consolidate critical masses of forestry groups. Learning from its project experience from India, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines, EWV helps the disconnected individual community forestry groups form or improve federations and brings in a focus on enterprise-based forestry programs.

EWV's work has demonstrated at a field level with several hundred community forestry groups the need to balance the Nature Wealth and Power components in the community forestry context. Since more lands are in community forestry programs than in protected areas worldwide, there is a great need to understand how people's subsistence needs (especially those that depend on forest resources), commercial ambitions, governance and conservation are traded off and

balanced. But EWV has documented that community groups often get inadequate areas to manage and/or have low income potential and are bound by complicated and conflicting forestry laws imposed by the government. With this reality, community groups need to have sufficient capacities to manage their forest resources – in areas of policy implementation, tenure rights, and forest development and management, while providing opportunities for their members to sustain their livelihoods.

The Nepal Experience

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are commonly traded in and out of Nepal (most over the border illegally to India) and degradation of these resources is already evident. EWV works with community forestry federations on the enterprise-based conservation program to abate depletion of NTFPs. The communities used to have very little earnings from collecting NTFPs. Indian traders or their representatives went to the remote villages and offered low prices. The harvesters had no knowledge of market prices – it was a buyers' market. The raw materials are bulky and heavy and the transportation costs to get the goods out of the mountains and across the border were a significant portion of the product price. Through the EWV program, the communities started to be aware of the opportunities to increase their income by developing value-adding products and accessing better markets (through price information and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification). For example, by establishing essential oil distillation factories in the mountains, a 100 kg sack of raw plant material can be processed into 1.5 to 2 kg of high value essential oil, thus producing a huge savings in transport costs.

Support from the government was also achieved when larger tenure agreements were awarded to high performing community forestry groups. The government does not have the resources to patrol government forests, and the land not awarded in community forestry agreements became susceptible to unrestrained harvesting especially from outsiders. Putting more land in local control greatly curtailed this abuse. The result of all these interventions contributes to wider recognition of the need to conserve critical biodiversity. The community groups sustain these initial achievements by strengthening their forestry groups and improving their capacities through federation efforts.

The Philippines Experience

In the Philippines, timber-based livelihoods are problematic for the communities. The history of "big players" (armed illegal loggers, mining interests) still exerts great influence and alternative timber-based interventions have not been economically gainful for the people while putting their forest resources at risk of destruction. While people recognize that forest resources and biodiversity need to be conserved, the inconsistent application of policies by the government has made their already difficult forestry management more inefficient in achieving environmental and livelihood objectives. The fast depletion of forest areas necessitates that people switch to alternative livelihood activities (non-timber based), invest in rehabilitation of denuded areas, and conserve remaining high biodiversity areas for both conservation and ecosystem services integrity.

The Enterprise-Based Biodiversity Conservation program of EnterpriseWorks/VITA allows community groups to address this situation by strengthening the individual groups through federated efforts. The program improves the federations' abilities to provide sustainable services

to their members in forest resource use planning and management through improved coordination with partners (government, local NGOs and the private sector). The program develops the federations' abilities to implement biological monitoring and to meet legal compliance with forest regulations, as well as evaluate and implement sustainable economic activities. It also allows the transfer of resource management tools and strategies that were developed under proven conservation programs to federations, enabling them to articulate and integrate threat abatement strategies into resource management and economic development strategies.

The Program uses the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) group baseline and monitoring tool to assess progress on organizational governance, finance, enterprise activities, forest protection, and conflict resolution for over 100 groups. A baseline was done using the tool in 2001, and in 2006, 70 of the 100 groups completed a reassessment, using the tool to measure their progress. In summary the reassessment found the following across the 70 groups:

- **Governance/Power:** Governance stagnated for many primary groups as Resource Use Permits (RUP) were suspended, while other groups' improvements were catalyzed and contributed to federation building and cross-sectoral task forces that gave the CBFM groups a much greater political voice both locally and at a national level. In other words, without any economic incentives, which are availed of through the RUPs, many groups found it hard to keep members motivated, but this drastic RUP suspension by the government also catalyzed political involvement.

- **Economic Development/Wealth:** Financial controls improved for many groups, but groups with banking relationships declined by 12% due to restricted economic activities (there were not the economic opportunities for groups to seek bank loans for). Total capital build up for groups did increase from 6.4 M Pesos to 14.7 M Pesos. There was a major shift from timber and non-timber forest products enterprises due to resource use permit (RUP) suspensions, which effectively banned all legal trade in these products. There was 21% increase in economic participants (to about 1000).

- **Conservation/Nature:** Foot patrols and checkpoints were slowed down although there had been improvement in fire control and filing of cases against illegal activities. There was an increase in plantations but a dramatic decrease in timber stand improvement and assisted natural regeneration. There was documented conservation of biodiversity (decreased timber poaching and fires) and greater awareness within groups. Conflicts were resolved through ground delineation, community mapping, and enforcement of protection policies. The individual property rights (IPR) scheme within CBFM was greatly appreciated by the members. Forest biodiversity loss was greatly reduced in areas compared to the pre-community forest period. In the project area, an RP German Study shows forest loss down to .03% in the last 7 years from 3% in the previous decade.

For both Nepal and the Philippines, there are still many issues that need to be resolved and improvement in community forestry has to be sustained. Community forestry in both countries has brought together stakeholders whose expertise represents the major aspects of NWP to work together on conservation.

Synthesis: Observations Across Presentations

The case studies show common advantages of having an integrated adoption of NWP objectives in their different programs. All of these organizations allotted long-term investment at sites with multi-dimensional NWP interventions. Achieving impacts of sustainable resource management, economic growth and good governance require long periods of time. The impacts have come from the integrated NWP strategies rather than from individual component interventions. Several themes did emerge across the presentations:

- **The role of external, formal standards for products and services in galvanizing capacity building at the local level and interest in conservation activities.** The honey example from Indonesia working on BIOcert; the enterprise-based biodiversity conservation project working with non-timber forests products (NTFPs) in Nepal and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification; and the Cambodia activities to meet international tourism standards all were project interventions designed to improve quality and achieve better market position for the products and services. The less expected outcome was how by working on these "standards" programs became an effective way to increase overall group capacity to work on activities beyond economic activities (i.e. monitoring, conservation). The external and formal standards also gave the communities greater pride in conserving the resources as they felt they were being recognized for achieving some of the highest worldwide standards.

- **Interventions using economic incentives must be combined with resource restrictions and controls that build from local enforcement.** Steps were taken in each case to promote environmental protection interventions while supporting enterprise development. For example, hunting is prohibited to protect wildlife value for ecotourism in Cambodia case; forest protection is stressed to sustain hives and increase value of honey in Indonesia and Philippines cases; and rotational harvesting controls are enforced by the communities to maintain sustainable harvesting of NTFPs in Nepal. In implementing these various resource management and environmental protection programs, the local, indigenous knowledge, skills and practices (IKSP) are key to sustainable enforcement of the necessary controls. Hence, there is an effective combination of IKSP and formal, external, and international standards. Such integration helps promote quality products and services, sustainable resources, and cost-effective enforcement mechanism at the local level.

- **Creating sufficient economic incentives to engage communities in conservation is multi-dimensional and looking at dollars earned per person or community without the complete site context is misleading. Projects cannot ignore the major livelihood strategies of the rural poor.** The incomes communities gained from their enterprises (tourism, honey, NTFPs,) provide important *alternative* sources of livelihood. In Cambodia, the $20/month from the ecotourism is already considered a good wage. In Indonesia, honey production could be done when seasonal fishing income is low. In Nepal, income from NTFP sales is often the only cash income available to families who practice subsistence agriculture. Small amounts of cash $15-20 annually from seasonal NTFP collection have to be put in the context of families whose annual income may be only about $60. Therefore, when assessing what will provide an adequate incentive structure so that rural communities can practice

conservation, the opportunity cost, other available income generating options, relative income levels, and seasonal income factors need to be considered. Other income generating options that are familiar to communities in these cases, and in the vast majority of poor rural areas, come down to agricultural expansion (both cultivated crops and livestock) and out migration for seasonal or permanent labor usually to urban areas. All the case studies articulated this at some level, but working on agriculture or out migration was not an explicit intervention, at least in the initial design of projects. Conservation projects that seek to balance NWP objectives could be more effective if this aspect was considered more explicitly in project design and implementation.

- **Time must be budgeted in projects to build trust and resolve conflicts. Trying to bypass, minimize, or short cut this step will undermine most other interventions. From trust building, then groups can come together to expand project outreach.** All case study sites were either coming out of intense conflict situations (Cambodia, Nepal, and Indonesia) or had ongoing conflict over tenure/resource access. All the projects addressed this dynamic by implementing trust building activities among previously distrusting stakeholders and using local leaders and institutions for conflict resolution. It is when conflicts are settled that the organization can work towards achieving positive outputs (e.g., income gains, conservation, etc.). Good governance and local capacity building are further influenced by leadership and trust building, community organizing, self governance, and external recognition such as certification.

- **Federating groups and building capacity for self governance and environmental enforcement is effective.** The experiences in Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines show that a good way to expand outreach of participants and to scale-up benefits is through federations and associations of community members. When federations are implementing the programs (building on strengths of local associations), the experience is that locally enforced regulations often make the projects successful. Self-governance and internal control are a powerful means to manage the enterprises and achieve the environmental objectives.

III. TRANSLINKS IN THE PHILIPPINE CONTEXT

Following these case studies, the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) strategy and national strategic plan was presented to better understand the application of Translinks to the Philippine context. Breakout groups followed wherein participants suggested CBFM activities for each component of NWP Framework. Participants also identified resource and learning materials applicable to the implementation of the CBFM strategy.

Next, speakers from various organizations presented their programs to show the use of NWP in their current work. The multi-stakeholder nature of the framework was illustrated as the government, foundations, NGOs, academia, the private sector, and people's federations made presentations. A panel discussion offered participants the opportunity to clarify and comment on the integration of Nature, Wealth and Power in resource management programs.

A Primary Strategy to Promote Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines

-Presented by Doming Bacalla, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

The Philippines has a population of 86 million people and a total land area of 30 million ha—49.2% forestlands, 47.13% alienable and disposable, and 3.67% unclassified.

Executive Order 263 declared Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) to be the national strategy for sustainable development of the country's forestlands resources. The order grants organized communities access to the forestlands through long term tenure agreement, aiming to promote social justice, improve the well-being of local communities, contribute to sustainable forest development, and develop stakeholder partnerships. The CBFM program covers all areas classified as "forest lands," including allowable zones within protected areas not covered by prior vested rights, and unifies all people's organizations' forestry programs.

The CBFM Program has already shown significant progress. Of the initial target of 9 million hectares, 5.97 million have been awarded through 5,503 project sites, benefiting 690,687 households. Additionally, the program has implemented a series of consultations and assessments, mainly with people's organizations. These include a study of CBFM regulatory procedures and requirements; a national CBFM review and assessment; a national People's Organization (PO) Federation workshop; in-depth studies on CBFM; and the 10-year implementation review of CBFM.

The experience so far has identified some central areas that need improvement. The greatest needs are: stronger peoples' federations and Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Local Government Unit (DENR-LGU) partnerships, more income generating projects to complement biophysical development, improvements in the incentive systems for conservation, increased government support for forest protection activities, and greater capacity within the DENR, LGUs and POs.

To enhance the current system, the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Work Plan process have been streamlined. The CRMF now serves as the Initial Environmental

Examination (IEE) and the basis for the issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). It is jointly endorsed by the People's Organization (PO) and City Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) for Provincial Environment and the Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) affirmation, and is considered affirmed if PENRO fails to act on it within 15 days unless the PO is notified in writing of any deficiency. The Work Plan now covers five years instead of one; it is deemed affirmed if the CENRO fails to act and notify the PO in writing of its affirmation within 30 days of receipt of the Plan. Development and implementation of technical and livelihood projects, as well as the monitoring and evaluation procedures, were also enhanced and simplified.

The Strategic Plan
The vision of the second CBFM Strategic Plan (2008-2017) is: "Empowered forestlands managers and support groups in sustainable and equitable management of forestlands and ancestral domains to benefit from CBFM through effective partnerships." The plan addresses the major issues of land tenure and resource use policy, organizational capacity building, forest development and conservation, livelihood and enterprise development, and institutional and organizational support systems.

The mission is that people's organizations will assume responsibility of the management of CBFM areas in accordance with their agreements and that DENR, LGUs, NGOs and other agencies will collaborate to provide services to POs for sustainable forest management. To this end, the Strategic Plan outlines these strategies:

Securing Tenure
- Strengthening the legal, policy and administrative framework on land tenure
- Granting forestlands management schemes to organized communities to place "open access" areas and those covered by expiring lease agreements identified for CBFM
- Placing under tenure arrangements previously identified and integrated people-oriented projects
- Progressively and regularly assessing CBFM tenure agreements
- Addressing boundary conflicts proactively

Empowering POs Towards Self Governance
- Establish partnership and collaborative work in local governance and participate in the formulation of Forest Land Use Plans (FLUP) and other development/investment plans
- Provide venues for political engagement of CBFM tenure holders
- Encourage participation of tenure and other forest occupants/claimants
- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of CBFM POs
- Build the capacity of POs and their members
- Formulate/update and implement community management plans (CMP) and work plans

Conservation and Protection
- Promote sustainable conservation and protection measures
- Implement collaborative forest protection and conservation efforts
- Work for speedy resolutions of environmental cases

- Ensure transparency and accountability in the disposition of duties in forest protection and law enforcement

Forest Development

- Improve system of site assessment and production of quality planting stocks
- Enhance forest cover and productivity of CBFM tenured area

Sustainable Utilization

- Simplify requirements and streamline harvesting, permitting and transporting procedures for wood and non-wood forestlands resources
- Secure the rights of forestlands managers to access and benefit from the resources found within CBFM tenured areas
- Monitor and assess resource-use activities to ensure sustainability

Developing Livelihood and Enterprises in Forestlands

- Enhance existing livelihood support facilities and develop new, appropriate livelihood, if necessary
- Launch and implement food security and self-sufficiency program
- Promote economically feasible, culturally acceptable and ecologically sound livelihood activities
- Set up or improve systems, mechanisms and technologies on livelihood and enterprises within CBFM tenured areas
- Build and strengthen partnerships in production, product development and marketing

Management and Policy

- Immediately convene the CBFM National Steering Committee to include membership of NGO Coalition Groups and League of Municipalities (LMPs)
- Organize or strengthen existing working groups at the regional, provincial, city and municipal levels
-

Organizational and Institutional Development

- DENR, LGUs and NGOs to respond to the demands of the POs as support groups of CBFM
- Retool and/or build the capabilities of the POs
- DENR, LGUs and NGOs to identify respective units responsible on policy support and management
- Provide more support to CENROs
- LGUs to tap devolved DENR personnel and create/strengthen Environment and natural resources (ENR) offices
- NGOs to have critical engagements with government

Resource Generation and Mobilization

- The CBFM Steering Committee, through its working groups, will take the lead in generation of new internal and external assistance for CBFM

- Present CBFM as an agenda in various resource institutions, individually or by consortium level like the Philippine Development Forum
- Develop savings, financing and credit as well as collateral schemes for CBFM
- Institutionalize payment for environmental services or users' fees
- Develop ecological tourism in appropriate CBFM areas
- Lobby for: passage of enabling law for the establishment of CBFM Special Account at the national and local levels; increase in DENR's CBFM budget through national and local bodies.

Suggested Forest Management Activities Using the NWP Approach

Following the presentation of the Philippine national strategy, participants divided into groups and identified the activities in their forestry management programs under the Nature, Wealth, and Power components. These groups also cataloged the available resource and learning materials for the activities. This is attached as Annex C, with individual resource documents on the proceedings' CD.

Participants noted the need to enhance the involvement of the market (Wealth) in CBFM implementation (Nature). This could be started by developing partnerships and collaborative work between producers and the market throughout the value chain, especially in the mining sector (which is an increasing threat) where there have been no efforts to partner. Lessons from the Cebu Furniture Industries partnership should continue to be shared and used with other industry groups.

As for Power strategies, the proper implementation of policies remains a major concern. Advocacy work to improve this situation may be strengthened through collection of pertinent information to support the claim and work with progressive politicians who support the cause. Also, there is a need for cross-sectoral coordination among concerned groups, such as DENR, Department of Agriculture (DA), and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), to ensure alignment of similar activities at the field level.

Finally, NWP concepts should be included in the planning framework from the field (micro) to the national level (macro). The second decade CBFM strategy is a bottom-up approach that gives communities the opportunity to speak out, but the support of local executives remains vital to the success of the program. Therefore, the national plan should be translated into regional action plans to bring back to the people who contributed to the national plan the detailed action points applicable to their regions. The balance between national and local interests does not need to be compromised.

After the breakout sessions, various organizations presented how they currently integrate the Nature, Wealth, and Power strategies and what resources and knowledge they have to contribute to better integration of NWP in field work.

Linking Forestlands Management with Economic Growth and Governance

-Presented by Ernie Guiang, Development Alternative, Inc. (DAI)

The EcoGov Project seeks to empower communities so that they benefit from devolved and decentralized environment and natural resource policies. Funded through a Technical Assistance Contract from the US Government, the project covers the conflict-affected Mindanao (Southern, Central, and Western Mindanao, ARRM), Central Visayas, and Northern Luzon. DENR is the main counterpart for implementing the Project under the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DENR, and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) on June 9, 2005. Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) facilitates the project as USAID's Technical Assistance Contractor.

The EcoGov Project attempts to solve the problem of the depletion of the Philippine forests due to illegal logging and land conversion through the recognition of property rights in resource management and strong "stewardship". Tenure-holders should be authorized and accountable in protecting, developing, and managing their forestlands. For this to happen, EcoGov proposes a few conditions. The state must be consistent, transparent and predictable in carrying out policies on property rights. Local governments must co-manage forestlands as their natural resource assets, mobilize resources and promote public and private investments in these areas. Local governments must support community tenure-holders in protecting and managing their forestlands. Tenure-holders and occupants must have incentives, capabilities, and support systems. The business climate should reduce the "cost of investment entry" by discouraging state and elite control, by mandating transparency and easy access to information on forestlands, and by imposing externality charges, but providing subsidies for good environmental practices.

In order to achieve these objectives, EcoGov is implementing its strategies with the government and the communities. There is governance- and watershed-oriented forest land use planning (FLUP) at the municipality or city level (spatial analysis). There are instruments for tenure assessment whereby resolutions, agreements, administrative orders or ordinances are developed to accord individual property rights in communal tenured areas (protected areas, watershed reservations, and co-managements, including those with people's organizations and local government units.

The forest land use planning (FLUP) has already achieved success in natural resource governance. This planning method and the co-management agreements have served as "tools" for partnership between Local Government Units (LGUs) and tenure holders to address the perennial concerns of illegal logging and forest lands conversions. FLUP has become the basis of transparent, accountable, and participatory decision making especially in allocating forest lands, in issuing use rights, and issuing environmental compliance certificates (ECCs). The communities have resolved boundary conflicts and forged a basis for anticipating natural disasters, especially flash floods and damages to lives and properties. FLUP also serves as a rallying point for investments – individual property rights (IPR) holders, tenure holders, LGUs, private sector, NGOs, donors, and National Government Agencies (NGAs).

However, the project still faces a number of challenges. Forest lands, regardless of their state and condition, are natural resource assets. The sustainability of these resources is a condition that should be upheld at all times. And since protection and development have become the task of the people, managing forest lands requires a "social enterprise perspective". Rehabilitating degraded forest lands should not carry a social cost; There should be a system of "externality charges" or "safety nets" as subsidies for marginalized communities. With this, the recognition of the total economic value of the forest resources and environmental services is important. A watershed perspective clearly shows that forest lands contribute to the GDP of the economy via agriculture, energy, tourism, and savings from disasters and damages of infrastructure and lives, domestic water services, and local forest-based industries.

Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance

-Presented by Eric D. Buduan, Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc (PTFCF)

The Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc (PTFCF) was established under two bilateral agreements signed on Sept. 19, 2002, between the governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines under the US Tropical Forest Conservation Act. It leveraged a $5.5 million United States Government appropriation to treat $41.5 million in RP-US debt and divert $8.25 million in peso-denominated interest payments over 14 years to the Tropical Forest Conservation Fund. The Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of nine members: five NGO representatives and two each for the Philippine and US governments.

PTFCF envisions lush and biologically diverse Philippine forests—sustainably managed and equitably accessible to responsible stakeholders—as a collective responsibility for the greater good. The vision speaks to the dimensions of Nature, Wealth and Power, which are manifested through natural resource protection and management, restoration and sustainable use, research on medicinal uses, livelihood development for forest dwellers, and capacity building.

The PTFCF activities that fall under the Nature component of the NWP Framework include: forest inventories, indigenous tree planting; survey, mapping, profiling and delineation of communal forest, ancestral domain claims, watershed areas and protected areas/sanctuaries; enrichment planting; firebreak and green break establishment; nursery establishment; and riverbank stabilization.

The Wealth activities are as follows: vegetable gardening; processing of herbal tea, honey and forest fruits; agro-forestry, tree farming, *nipa* production; eco-tourism (eco-guides, shed and huts along trail, brochure and video); rice trading; *buri* product development and marketing; *abaca* and coffee production; *Tinagak* (single strand knotted abaca fiber) processing and marketing; and aqua-culture based livelihood (fish cage, sea weed, mud crab, *talaba*, dried fish/squid).

For the Power component, the following activities have been implemented: watershed management and land-use plan preparation; delineation of ancestral domain claim, protected areas and watershed areas; ancestral lands processing; advocacy, awareness-building, information campaigns, mobilization and organizing; awarding of individual property rights (IPR) within community based forest management agreements (CBFMA); technical, financial

and organizational training and capacity building; recruitment, training and operation of Bantay Lasang/Katunggan; multi-stakeholder partnership for forest conservation; inventory of mangrove; cancellation of tax declaration of abandoned fishponds and subject to mangrove planting; co-management application and Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) formulation.

Conservation and NTFP Enterprise Development in South and Southeast Asia

-Presented by Peachy Ongleo-Magbanua, NTFP Exchange Programme

There are 20 million indigenous people in Southeast Asia and 100 million in South Asia who largely depend on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their subsistence use. NTFPs are also a source of social, economic and ecological value for the indigenous people.

The NTFP – Exchange Programme (EP) works in Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, and the Philippines to promote forest management and the sustainable use of non-timber forest products. NTFP-EP further aims to: advocate for tenure security of the indigenous people and the recognition of user rights; enhance livelihood security of the people through the enhancement of subsistence uses; increase household income from value addition and marketing (both domestic and export); and strengthen negotiating position of forest-dependent communities vis-à-vis traders, policy makers, and other external agents on issues which may affect their environment and livelihood.

Forest Conservation

Sustainable NTFP utilization and marketing provides an alternative for more destructive forms of forest use. As the management of NTFPs is often part of the indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSP) of indigenous peoples, the marketing of sustainably-gathered NTFPs provides an opportunity for the passage of such knowledge to others in the community and to future generations. The conservation and sustainable management of NTFPs also promotes biodiversity conservation because they need the various forest species for them to grow and thrive. For example, rattan species need pollinators, and in turn, wild honey is only produced if native bees have enough nectar from flowering trees.

Economic Well-being

NTFP-EP promotes the Sustainable Livelihood approach (contextual, adaptive) and increases livelihood options for the people through value addition of products to fetch better quality and prices in domestic and international markets.

Empowerment

Country partners have been more active with planning and evaluation to resolve programmatic issues, develop a more focused and long-term program, and build synergy among network partners and donors. The use of the Virtual Academy provides a timely and scientific argument in support of community-based resource management systems as well as for policy support. EP also promotes networks of allies, especially with lobby organizations like Sawit Watch, WWF Indonesia and Harisson Nagu Liang Co that help with country-specific lobby and policy support

in Malaysia and Indonesia. EP facilitates availability of regular, timely, accurate and accessible information for decision-making particularly on issues relating to resource management and livelihood development.

The threats and issues in relation to NTFP management are mostly related to land conversion and destruction of forest resources. The growing numbers of mono-culture plantations (oil palm, pulp and paper plantations and trans-boundary haze) poses threats not just to non-timber forest products (NTFPs), but also to people's food security (due to decreasing land area for food crops). In Malaysia, 2.4 million hectares in Sarawak were approved for oil palm conversion in 2006. In the Philippines, PNOC – Alternative Fuels Corp. will establish 1,000 ha jathropa mega-nurseries and pilot plantations and 700,000 ha of biofuel crop plantations (1million MT bio-diesel refining capacity) in Palawan and Mindanao and even in ancestral lands. Mining is also a threat, especially in the Philippines, the 5th most mineralized country in the world, as it is considered an economic accelerator. In addition to plantations and mining, NTFPs are also at risk because of conflicting development policies on land tenure and resource management.

Environment and Rural Development Program

-Presented by Gordon Bernard Ignacio, GTZ

The Environment & Rural Development (EnRD) Program of the Philippine-German Development Cooperation (GTZ) is a 10-year program focused on natural resources management and rural development in the Philippines based on an agreement signed between the Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany (BMZ). The Program runs from July 2005 through June 2015 and is being implemented in Regions VI and VIII of the Visayas. The implementing partners are the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and GTZ, and selected Local Government Units (LGUs).

The projects under this program are:

1. Advisory Support to the Environmental Sector
2. Leyte Island Program on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
3. Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
4. Visayan Sea Coastal Resources and Fisheries Management.

The first project is mostly institutional strengthening of DENR. The second is urban environmental management, and forest and coastal resources management in the provinces of Leyte and Southern Leyte. The third is an integrated strategy on rural development, convergence and support services, which is implemented with DAR and local governments. The fourth is coastal zone management and fishery management overseen by Department of Agriculture (DA) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

The program addresses issues of management and governance of natural resources. One of the issues is that the 'rules of the game' are often not followed by national, regional, provincial, and local actors. The program addresses this by developing and improving the policies and strategies to have more conducive and consistent management of natural resources. Another issue relates to

the differences and conflicts in responsibilities and managing processes and procedures of different institutions. The program responds to this issue through enhanced cooperation and communication between and among local government units (LGUs), the private sector, and national government agencies.

There is also a need to ensure that management of natural resources by communities with assistance from LGUs and national agencies is effective. For this, the program develops sustainable technical solutions for natural resource management. All these program objectives contribute to the attainment of the broader goals of the program, i.e., 1) to improve the capability of institutions that implement political and strategic governance of natural resources; and 2) to improve the service providers' ability to effectively deliver their services to citizens.

The program activities that are related to the Nature component of the NWP Framework are: GIS, satellite images, resource inventories, participatory resource assessment (PRA0, and land use planning. Those that fall under the Wealth component are: small-scale livelihood assistance, value chain analysis, local and regional economic development, and support to the One Town, One Product program of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Finally, for the Power component, the program does capacity building to enhance environmental governance.

The Institute of Biology, UP Diliman: Its Role in the NWP framework

-Presented by Dr. Perry Ong, University of the Philippines

The Philippines has some of the most important biodiversity areas in the world. For example, the Verde Island Passage corridor is the center of the world's marine shore fish biodiversity. But despite this richness in natural resources, the Philippines continue to lose much of its forest resources. The Philippine forestlands, believed to be around 270,000 km^2 during Spanish colonization, have been depleted to about 8,000 km^2.

The biodiversity of ecosystems, species, processes, genes and landscapes has been impacted by poor management and socio-economic pressures. Management issues include: resource over exploitation, habitat loss and deterioration, the introduction of exotic species and diseases, and pollution. The socio-economic factors include: environmental policies and regulations, social factors, economic factors, and demographic changes. The society responds to the state of the biodiversity crisis, and the factors contributing to it, through various interventions; one of which is scientific information and research.

The Institute of Biology at UP Diliman is a center of excellence in biology and biodiversity conservation. The Institute runs two research programs related to natural resource management (NRM)—the Human Welfare Program conducts research on natural products and biomedicine, while the Conservation Studies Program conducts microbial and viral studies at field stations in Palui Island, Morong Bataan, and Subic Forest. Laboratory research is conducted in collaboration with the Barcoding Project (US led) and the Frozen Ark Project (UK Led). The institute also conducts long-term biodiversity monitoring at select sites and would be interested in collaborating with projects presented at the workshop, to get more sites into the monitoring program.

The Institute hopes to bridge the knowledge gaps in sustainable resource management. Although their funds are limited, the researchers remain dedicated to the task of saving biodiversity. While they do realize that biologists alone cannot save biodiversity, they maintain that biodiversity will also not be saved without biologists. Biologists alone cannot implement the NWP framework, but neither will the NWP framework be successfully implemented without biologists!

Cebu Furniture Export Industry

-Presented by Ruby B. Salutan, Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF)

Furniture manufacturing in Cebu is a dominant and thriving industry. Manufacturers in the region account for 40% of the total $304 million in Philippine furniture exports and 20% of the total number of furniture firms in the country. Four-fifths of the 300 furniture manufacturers in Cebu are small- and medium-scale enterprises, comprising around 80,000 workers and 140,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Export products are contemporary, transitional (from traditional to contemporary) and classical traditional. In addition to furniture, the industry also produces home accessories, such as lamp shades. Because of their innovative designs and value-added processing techniques, the quality of Cebu exports excels over other Asian makers, allowing Cebu manufacturers to target the medium to high-end market where price is not the primary factor for sales.

Strengths of the Cebu Furniture Industry

The industry's main advantage is the presence of skilled workers with excellent craftsmanship. The indigenous materials-- including rattan, wood, wrought iron, sea grass, abaca (Manila hemp), arorog (small diameter rattan), butay (coconut twig), shells, seeds, leaves, tree barks, and termite mounds—combined with innovative designs and exceptional handwork make the furniture items world-class.

Weaknesses of the Industry

The growth of the Cebu furniture industry has been erratic; from 2000 to 2004, there has been an average negative annual growth rate of almost 6%. The competitiveness of the industry in the global market has suffered from low productivity. Most manufacturers lack modern machinery, tools and other production facilities that could lower their production costs. And most also lack the capital to acquire these tools. There is also poor R&D and information on alternative wood species that could ease the supply constraint on wood and other forest products. Finally, there is very little support from the government.

Opportunities for the Industry

The international furniture trade is estimated to increase by 7.5% and reach US$86 billion in 2006; this is more than double the global trade from a decade ago. The country's furniture exports are only about 1% of the vast number of US furniture imports. Also, China and other emerging markets could become huge trading partners.

Threats for the Industry
The declining US demand for exports due to its weakening economy is a big problem for the Cebu industry. This is compounded with increasing competition from other Asian countries, especially China. The Cebu industry has been plagued by piracy of their designs, lowering the uniqueness and value of their products. Furthermore, the increasing cost of primary raw materials (due to declining wood and non-timber forest products) challenges the industry.

Given this situation, the Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF) has developed a five-year design and marketing plan to increase the industry's market share. The main marketing strategy is to make Cebu X (a trade and exhibition fair) the ultimate design destination in Asia. Cebu X Organizers will: 1) develop a brand management program for Cebu X, 2) create a design and product development programs for all of its exhibitors, 3) make the show bigger by increasing the numbers of exhibitors, 4) organize a designers' organization to drive and sustain the design initiative and positioning, and 5) conduct market studies with partners, such as the Dubai Hospitality Show, the India Hotel Show, the Valencia Show, and the New York Show.

The Furniture Industry Forum, "Sink or Swim: the Furniture Industry Riding the Waves", was held on July 10, 2007 at University of San Carlos, Talamban, Cebu City. The Cebu International Furniture and Furnishings Exhibition (Cebu X 2008) will be held March 6 – 9, 2008, at the Waterfront Cebu City Hotel and Casino, Cebu City. Translinks workshop partners were invited to attend both events as guests of Ruby Salutan.

The United Cagayanos Movement for Environment and Economic Development

-Presented by Mario Bulusan, Cagayan CBFM Federation (UCMSEED)

The Cagayan CBFM Federation is comprised of 25 CBFM people's organizations, totaling more than 30,000 member-beneficiaries and covering 109,094.28 hectares of forestlands. Seventeen of the member-organizations are in the Sierra Madre mountain range; eight are in the Cordillera.

The Federation was founded in 2002, became a member of the Cagayan Council for the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor in 2004, and was nominated as a sectoral representative to the Regional Development Council (RDC) in 2006. The Federation aims to be the voice of the people's organizations in interactions with the government and to raise the institutional capacity of the people's organizations themselves. The services provided by the Federation to its organization-members are: forest protection and development, paralegal training, leadership skills training, conflict management, enterprise planning and financial management.

The successes of the organization so far include: 1) support for the inclusion of CBFMs in the proclamation of the Northeastern Cagayan Protected Landscape and Seascape by assisting in the 13 steps in Protected Area Proclamation, 2) forest protection, resolution of forest conflicts, livelihood, processing and validation of permits through collaboration with the Baggao Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Task Force, 3) enhancement of the Paranan Watershed through establishment of tropical fruit trees, 4) agro-forestry in 80 hectares of individual property rights (IPR) areas in Allacapan, and 5) the creation of the Forest Protection Brigade for the Sierra Madre involving 40 people's organizations deputized by the Municipal LGUs.

V. CONCLUDING SESSION AND NEXT STEPS

The concluding session of the meeting dealt with the identification and discussion of various NWP materials that the organizations had to share (see Annex C and the proceedings' CD) and fostering potential collaborations that could be pursued post meeting to continue the learning across the NWP/Translinks components.

It was agreed that the workshop allowed multiple interactions across geographic areas, actors (private sector, government, NGOs, donors, etc.) and expertise. Four meeting follow-up items in the NWP and Translinks context were discussed in detail in the concluding session, with subsets of the participants agreeing to continue collaborative learning and exchanges after the workshop. EnterpriseWorks/VITA will continue to share the progress of these efforts spawned from the workshop with the Translinks partnership over the next four years of the project. The areas of continued learning include:

Collaboration on Researching and Improving NWP Issues for the Rattan Sector

GTZ learned from this meeting that EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV) had already completed NWP and sector studies for the rattan sector in the Philippines. GTZ had planned to do a similar study, but instead now wants to build from the work already completed. They also were able to coordinate with the NTFP-TF and CFIF planned collaboration to improve linkages between harvesters and the manufacturers. GTZ let the group know that they were therefore planning a meeting to further the work and collaboration in the rattan sector and EWV, NTFP-TF and CFIF also agreed to join and share their learning. Joint planning for the collaboration started right after the workshop and the hope is that this will consolidate and capture learning with regards to NWP strategies for rattan, as well as document how interventions are working and not working in the field. EWV will take the responsibility to report back to the Translinks partnership as this collaboration continues to develop and generate learning.

Broad-Based Interest to Participate in Translinks Learning on Payment for Ecosystem Services

Of the potential case studies currently planned under Translinks and presented by Dr. David Wilke, the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Study and workshops generated great interest among the participants. While a number of groups have interest or are exploring PES, the resources are not available in the Philippines to consolidate the level of learning on PES planned within the Translinks partnership. Dr. Wilke agreed to explore whether one of the planned PES meetings (referred to as Katoomba Workshops) could potentially be held in the Philippines. Following further reflection and consideration, it does not appear feasible for a Katoomba workshop to be held in the Philippines, but Translinks resources via EWV are being requested so a representative from the Philippines could attend the Katoomba workshop wherever it will be held to avail of the learning. Dr. Wilke also indicated that the Philippines participants should keep in touch with EWV, as they have offices in the Philippines, to keep updated on the PES learning under Translinks. EWV also agreed that they would keep the participants updated on this learning as it progresses. Given that such a diverse cross section of representatives was

present at this Philippines Workshop; this interest offers an excellent opportunity to expand the Katoomba Workshops and PES learning outreach with very receptive organizations eager to work these into their programs.

Lessons on How to Disseminate Models on Effective Resource Use Planning at a Regional Level in the Philippines

A number of the presentations dealt with how local governments, communities (people's organizations and community based forestry management groups), and NGOs are effectively working together to develop action plans that achieve effective governance, sustainable resource management, and livelihood development. In the Philippine context it was learned that Regional Action Plans will need to be developed to achieve these goals under current policies and laws. The presenters from Region 2 in the Philippines who are leaders in this area, agreed to help other regions learn about the processes they used and share drafts of regional actions plans they have developed, as well as share information on how effective collaborations were developed. A participant from another region noted that it would be wonderful not to have to start from scratch in each Region, but instead learn from the other Regions. The government representatives from Region 2, the peoples' organizations representing the CBFM program and EWV agreed to work to facilitate this learning, so that resource use and planning could be done more effectively throughout the Philippines. The positive dynamic that was generated from the Translinks Workshop was a sincere interest from the regional representatives to exchange learning in this area. This is in contrast to "best practices" being forwarded in written form alone from Region to Region that are rarely embraced or put into practice.

Offer from Dr. Perry Ong, of University of the Philippines Los Banos, to Expand Biodiversity Research Sites.

Dr, Perry Ong explained that they are doing long-term biodiversity research at several sites around the Philippines. From the presentations he heard, he commented that it would be a tremendous benefit to include some of the sites where participants are working long-term, but where funding is not available to expand their work. EWV inquired if University graduate students are available to help get new sites started in data collection and do periodic monitoring and follow-up if the individual projects could find support for travel and expenses while the students are in the field. This collaboration seemed possible according to Dr. Ong. It was also noted that often times the NGOs concentrating on governance and livelihood are the weakest in scientific monitoring. EWV will follow-up with CBFM federations and Dr. Ong to see if a mutually beneficial collaboration could be initiated for late 2007, so that additional biodiversity monitoring and its related learning could be captured.

ANNEXES

Annex A	**Workshop Agenda**
Annex B	**Participant's List**
Annex C	**Resource Material Available from, or Recommended by Participants**

ANNEX A – WORKSHOP AGENDA

TRANSLINKS

Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance

TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP IN THE PHILIPPINES
Hosted by EnterpriseWorks/VITA

June 20 – 21, 2007 – Wednesday & Thursday
Venue: INNOTECH, Quezon City, Philippines

Workshop Objectives:

1) To introduce the Nature, Wealth, and Power (NWP) approach and facilitate an exchange of organizational expertise in each of the three areas to better inform planning of projects and implementation activities.

2) To explore how the NWP approach can inform programs anticipated under the Philippines Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) National Strategy and document the CBFM National Strategy as a case study for greater Translinks learning.

3) To exchange experiences from other countries on how the NWP approach is currently used and how it may be more effectively integrated into projects in which the participants are involved (including the Philippines and other parts of Asia.)

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TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Day 1 – June 20, 2007 (morning)

8:00 – 8:45 a.m.	Registration of Participants
8:45 – 9:15	Invocation ▪ National Anthem ▪ Opening Remarks and Keynote (USAID/Philippines)
9:15 – 9:45	Welcome ▪ Introduction of Participants ▪ Objective of Workshop and Agenda ▪ Leveling of Expectations ▪ House Rules
9:45 – 10:30	Presentation of the Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP) Framework – Ann Koontz, EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV) *45 minutes, including forum*
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 – 12:00	Case Studies from the NWP experience in Panel Format ▪ Indonesia – NTFP Exchange Programme and Riak Bumi *15 minutes* ▪ Cambodia – Wildlife Conservation Society *15 minutes* ▪ Nepal and Philippines – EnterpriseWorks/VITA *15 minutes* ▪ Open forum *30 minutes*
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH BREAK

TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Day 1 – June 20, 2007 (afternoon)

1:00 – 1:45	Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) National Strategy Case Study – Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Forest Management Bureau *(Presentation and instructions for break out groups)*
1:45 – 3:00	Breakout groups will work on applying the NWP framework to the CBFM national strategy. Participants will generate a sample application of the framework and suggestions for more efficient NWP integration into CBFM implementation
3:00 – 3:15	Coffee break
3:15 – 3:45	**Plenary:** Presentation of Breakout groups progress
3:45 – 4:30	Group discussions on outputs and synthesis of ideas
4:30 – 5:15	Report back from groups and next steps for day 2

TRANSLINK WORKSHOP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Day 2 – June 21, 2007 (morning)

9:00 – 9:15	Recapitulation of day one
9:15 – 10:30	Presentation of draft synthesis of a CBFM sample application of the NWP framework (this would be pulled together overnight from the breakout groups outputs of day one) and plenary discussion to determine gaps and foster linkages to fill gaps.
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break and group picture
10:45 – 12:00	Panel Discussion on accessing Learning on NWP from within and outside the Philippines; understanding how Translinks and the workshop participants can provide tools and resources for our respective work – Panel Discussion. ▪ Introduction by Ann Koontz ▪ Overview of Translinks Program (Wildlife Conservation Society – David Wilke) ▪ Example of NWP being put into action - Supplier-Manufacturer Partnership update (NTFP-Task Force). ▪ Explanation of resource documents (disk to be handed out at workshop) (EWV) ▪ Open Forum for questions
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH BREAK

TRANSLINKS WORKSHOP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Day 2 – June 21, 2007 (afternoon)

1:00 – 2:30	Panel Discussion on Accessing Learning Continued – Learning more about existing programs that support the NWP approach – Panel Discussion ▪ Philippines Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) - Atty. Jose Canivel ▪ EcoGov – Ernesto S. Guiang ▪ NTFP – Exchange Program - Peachy Ongleo-Magbanua ▪ Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation - Ruby Salutan ▪ GTZ – Gordon Bernard Ignacio ▪ University Of Philippines at Los Banos – Dr. Perry Ong ▪ Cagayan CBFM Federation President – Mario Bulusan
2:30 – 3:00	Open Forum discussion
3:30 – 3:45	Coffee Break
3:45 – 5:00	**Plenary**: Finalization of Workshop Outputs for NWP learning and how best to continue learning among participants. Output Goal: To have two NWP coordination efforts that will be worked on by a subset of the participants over the next three months.
5:00 – 5:30	Synthesis and closing program

ANNEX B: DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME	OFFICE/ AGENCY	TITLE/ DESIGNATION	OFFICE ADDRESS	CONTACT NOS. (Telephone, Fax, Email)
1. Mario Bulusan	United Cagayanos Movement for Sustainable Environment and Economic Development (UCMSEED)	Chairman	Intal-Awallan, Baggao, Cagayan North, Philippines	0926-535-9083 c/o EWW/P
2. Sherwin Buguina	Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development (CAVAPPED)	Technical Staff	#32 Lecaros St., Ugac Sur, Tuguegarao Cagayan, City 3500 Philippines	078-844-0329 078-846-2450 cavapped@gmail.com
3. Sharon Marie Paet	Community Forest Foundation in Quirino, Inc. (CFFQI)	Executive Director	Capitol Hills, Cabarroguis, Quirino	0921-420-9974
4. Nelia A. Adsuara	CBFM Division Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region 2	SFMS/Chief RCBFMO	Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan 3500, Philippines	0916-350-5572 078-844-8036
5. Edmund Villaruz	ENRO-Palawan	CDO-IV/Chief FM Division	Capitol, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines	048-434-6432 09164964080
6. Robert E. Adap	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Office (PNREO)	Officer-in-Charge, PNREO	Capitol Hills, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan North 3500, Phil	0916-954-8192 078-844-5161 078-844-1800 (fax)
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9. Mary Grace Buasen	National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	Planning Officer V	2nd Floor, N. dela Merced Bldg., West Aven., Quezon City, Philippines	02-373-9636
10. Ma. Christina Guerrero	Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Program	Deputy Director	92 A Masikap Extension, Diliman, Quezon City	crissyg33@yahoo.com 02-426-2757 0917-848-2494
11. Gordon Bernard Ignacio	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Program Advisor	NEDA Region 8, Palo, Leyte	053-323-8624 0918-907-6873 gbrignacio@yahoo.com. Gordon.Ignacio@gtz.de
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14.Randolph B. Cacacho	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Region 2	Trade and Industry Development Specialist	Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan North 3500, Philippines	0927-533-1497 rcacacho@hotmail.com dti2@pldtdsl.net
15. David Wilkie	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Director, Translink	New York City	1781-894-9605 dwilkie@wcs.org
16. John Ashish	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Advisor	Phnom Penh	855-012-738-526
17. Tom Clements	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Advisor	Phnom Penh	855-012-738-526 tclements@wcs.org
18. Arlynn Aquino	Plan-Philippines	Country Program Advisor	7th Flr., Salustiana Ty Tower 104 Paseo de	arlynn_aquino@yahoo.com 0915-443-4363

			Roxas, Manila, Philippines	
19. Florena Samiano	Philippine Foundation for Environmental Concern (PFEC)	Networking & Advocacy Officer	157B 20th Ave., San Roque, Quezon City, Philippines	pfec@philonline.com 02-437-2088
20. Oliver Agoncillo	United States Agency International Development (USAID)	OIC,Energy and Environment Office		02-552-9828 0918-925-8567 oagoncillo@usaid.gov
21.Domingo T. Bacalla	Forest Management Bureau/Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Chief, Community Forest Management Division	FMB/DENR, Quezon City	02-927-7278 02-926-8065 dtbacalla2003@yahoo.com fmb_cbfm@edsamail.com.ph
22. Cecilia Valmores	Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PTF-CF)	Researcher		0905-3299-486 02-891-0595 02-864-0287
23. Atty. Jose Canivel	Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PTF-CF)	Executive Director		0917-322-9608 02-891-0595 02-864-0287
24. Caroline Magbanua	Non-timber Forest Product-Exchange Program (NTFP-EP)	Program Manager	92 A Masikap Extension, Diliman, Quezon City	02-426-2757
25. Vince Michael Docta	Non-timber Forest Product-Exchange Program (NTFP-EP)	Resource Mobilization Officer	92 A Masikap Extension, Diliman, Quezon City	02-426-2757
26. Leilani Limpin	Organic Certification Center of the Philippines (OCCP)	Coordinator	Quezon City	0918-222-9406 02-374-8214
27. Aloisa Z. Santos	Non-timber Forest Product-Exchange Program (NTFP-EP)	Information Officer	92 A Masikap Extension, Diliman, Quezon City	02-426-2757
28. Ptr. Delbert Rice	Kalahan Educational Fpundation \/UNAC	Executive Director	Nueva Vizcaya	02-322-1146 0927-262-5401 kalahan@nsclub.net

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34. Dr. Ernesto S. Guiang	Eco-Gov	Chief of Party		636-3189 637-8779 ernie_guiang@dai.com aida_bautista@dai.com
35. Ruby B.	Cebu Furniture	Executive Director	Cebu City	032-253-3091

Salutan	Industries Foundation			253-0274 (fax) 0917-546-9322 ruby@furniturecebu.com
36. Reynante V. Ramilo	Philippine Foundation for Environmental Concern (PFEC)	Coordinator	157B 20th Ave., San Roque, Quezon City, Philippines	pfec@philonline.com 02-437-2088
37. Dr. Perry Ong	Institute of Biology, University of the Philippines	Professor/Director	University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City	02-920-5471 0918-901-5677
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39. Ann Koontz	EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV)	Senior Program Advisor	Washington DC, USA	703-317-0015 or (202) 293-4600 annkoontz@aol.com koontzann@enterpriseworks.org
40. Cleofe "Offie" Bernardino	Palawan NGO Network (PNN)			0928-324-1838

ANNEX C – RESOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE FROM, OR RECOMMENDED BY PARTICIPANTS

Item Suggested	Resource (publication, other written materials, personal contact, etc.) *Filenames in Italics for documents on the proceedings CD*	Contact point to get resource materials (see participants list for full contact information in Annex B)
Nature / Power		
Forest **Conservation and Protection**		
Strengthen multi-sectoral forest protection committees (MFPCs) –implement in all provinces	Participatory FLUP Process *FFM Training Guide.pdf*	DAI Eco-Governance
Mobilize POs in forest protection, CBFM POs should have allotment for forest protection activities	Region 2 CBFM-PO Self-Assessment Tool (this also covers power and wealth items) *Regional Assessment synthesis 05-17-07.doc* *CBFM Assessment Synthesis 07.ppt* *CBFM_Assessment_Form.doc* *CBFM_Assessment_Guide.doc*	EnterpriseWorks, on the Workshop resource CD
POs catching illegal loggers-slow process in filing cases/litigation of environmental cases-provide legal and paralegal support to communities/POs	Cagayan Environment Code-guide for forest protection, forest products monitoring, was done with stakeholder participation *Investigation Report on Illegal Occupancy_CBFM Area.pdf* *Donation Assessment.pdf*	Provincial Government of Cagayan
Ground delineation of forest zone (boundary between A&D and forestlands)	DENR General Program of Action *LGU Baggao_Action Plan.pdf*	Regional Planning Officer, DENR
LGU Baggao-establishment/organization of a municipal task force at the municipal level (Multi-Sectoral Environment and Natural Resources Mgt Task Force)	Executive Order- venue for resolving forest/forest boundary conflicts, addressing illegal activities in forests, etc. *MOA_LGU Baggao_DENR.pdf*	DENR-CENRO Alcala, Cagayan LGU, Baggao, Cagayan
Need guidance on community based biological monitoring	EWV-Biological monitoring system manual for the CBFM-includes guide for ground delineation and resource assessment and monitoring *BMS Tool.ppt*	EnterpriseWorks/Phil.
Empowerment of barangay official in forest protection, involvement of all barangays and give emphasis on their roles since they have site specific duties and responsibilities	Legislation of Barangay Ordinance on NRM-allocation of resources from 20% Development Fund (IRA) of Human Ecological Security (riverbank protection, agroforestry, etc.)	Mario Bulusan-Bgy. Captain Awallan, Baggao, Cagayan (0926)5359083/(0921)4312495
Forest development		
Establish/develop plantations in open areas-prioritize multiple indigenous tree species	UP Los Banos Cagayan Valley region Agroforestry Information Kit-includes step by step processes	Conservation International –Phil
Promote indigenous fruit trees to avoid cutting	Cagayan Valley Region Agroforestry Tool Information Kit (CavRaTic)	
Enhance ANR (assisted natural regeneration)	DENR-manual on simplified agroforestry development in CBFMAs in Region 2	DENR Region 2
PFEC-Indigenous tree sanctuary and nursery	Establishment / management of Indigenous Trees	Philippine

Item Suggested	Resource (publication, other written materials, personal contact, etc.) *Filenames in Italics for documents on the proceedings CD*	Contact point to get resource materials (see participants list for full contact information in Annex B)
establishment/management	Nurseries /Sanctuaries (Manual /Pamphlets) PFEC-Woodlots establishment manuals and pamphlets	Federation for Environmental Concern –Flor 09286546071
Baggao CBFM Federation- Baggao, Cagayan- experience in planting tropical fruit trees by forest occupants within cleared forests	"Fruit Trees within Watershed"	Conservation International - Phils.
Municipal Regulations	Municipal Hunting, harvesting, organic farming, Basic Upland Ecology (to be launched next month)	New Day Publishing Secretary KEF, Municipal LGU of Kayapa
Sustainable Utilization		
Simple, viable RUP process for POs-ensure positive Return Of Investments (ROI)	Tool for Processing forest products	Upland Marketing Foundation, Inc.
Decentralized permitting system (office of the secretary too distant)-MENRO or forester		
Recognize and promote Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs)	Documentation of IKSP-ongoing documentation at the regional	Ancestral Domains Office, National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
Use of GIS/develop GIS capability in improving information and knowledge management systems	CBFM Tool Box Resource Flow Roles & Responsibilities Training Manuals	GTZ- Don Ignacio
Need Learning on Multi-stakeholder partnerships	Quirino Learning – IIMT- forest land use plans, roles and responsibilities of actors defined Learning: Define roles and responsibilities Convincing the provincial government to support FLUP Neutral convening body (the foundation) Offer of technical support Took about 3 years Cagayan Learning: Institutionalization of CCSMBC Proclamation of Northeast Cagayan Protected Landscape and Seascape Support of the provincial government especially the governor Palawan Learning: Multi sectoral task force (Technical Working Group) in the province Resolves zoning issues Revised ECAN Zoning of CBFM Areas *Minutes of the meeting_1.pdf* *Minutes of the meeting_2.pdf*	Quirino –IIMT Sharon Marie Paet
Wealth		

Item Suggested	Resource (publication, other written materials, personal contact, etc.) *Filenames in Italics for documents on the proceedings CD*	Contact point to get resource materials (see participants list for full contact information in Annex B)
PFEC-Community-Based essential oil production (Citronella oil) and oil by-product development (lotions, bath oils, etc.)	Philippine Federation for Environmental Concern (PFEC)-Community-Based essential oil production (Citronella oil) and oil by-product development (lotions, bath oils, etc.)	PFEC
PFEC-coconut virgin oil and cinnamon tea		PFEC
Need simple instructions on how to evaluation enterprise options and do simple costing on an option.	EW/VITA Nursery establishment primer, includes templates on costs EWW/VITA –manual on Natural Products Enterprise Development	On the workshop CD
DTI-Programs on products and market development, sponsor trade fairs, market missions,		DTI- Center for International Trade and Exposition Mission, Bureau of Export Trade Promotion, Bureau of Domestic Trade Promotion
DTI – Industry clustering approach to market development		DTI-Dr. Follosco c/o Export Dev't. Coucil
Payment for Environment Services	EWW can share the Nepal experience on carbon credits Eco-gov : Nueva Vizcaya experience Eco-Gov has available study on local water district of Bueva Vizcaya	EWV, EcoGov, Translinks, Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services (RUPES), ICRAF-Dr. Rodel Lasco & Grace Villamor